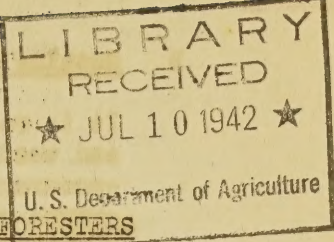


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United States Department of Agriculture  
EXTENSION SERVICE  
Washington, D. C.



REPORT OF THE  
CENTRAL STATES REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF EXTENSION FORESTERS

Madison, Wisconsin  
February 12-14, 1942

The establishment and proper management of permanent woodlands, shelterbelts, and windbreaks on farms is believed by Extension to be important to the maintenance of a well-balanced and productive farm business. They contribute to the enjoyment and satisfactions of rural life and to the conservation of our soil, water, and wildlife resources. We recognize that it is Extension's responsibility to develop educational programs, methods and procedures which are necessary to inform and stimulate farm people to act in order that they may be able to achieve these objectives. These educational programs should be revised in view of current war needs to be sure that the Extension Service is rendering every possible assistance that will enable farmers to make maximum contribution to the war effort from their woodland resources.

I. FARM FORESTRY IN THE WAR EFFORT.

A. Farm-forestry production goals.

Farm-forestry production goals have been increased because of the needs of the war effort, and these goals must be met to provide:

1. Building material for housing increased livestock and poultry.
2. Containers for handling food and feed products.
3. Adequate storage facilities for food and feed products.
4. Materials for maintenance of farm buildings and equipment.
5. Fuel to replace other fuels more essential to the war effort.
6. Cellulose for paper and explosives.
7. Crates for shipping war materials.

In addition, windbreaks and shelterbelts should be satisfactorily established and maintained to provide protection for the livestock enterprise and the farmstead in the interest of more efficient food production and the conservation of fuel.



B. Cutting practice.

It is recognized that current demands for farm-grown timber and wood products because of war requirements and farm needs will encourage and perhaps justify somewhat heavier cutting than current growth can replace. Farm-woodland owners should be advised to retain sufficient growing stock to maintain satisfactory per acre growth rates, to care for essential future timber needs, and to protect the soil from erosion.

C. Farm fire protection.

There is urgent need at this time to provide for the protection from fire of farm woodlands, farm buildings and farm crops, in recognition that farm buildings and their contents destroyed by fire are a drain on an already overburdened forest industry and supplies of essential food products.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS OF FARM FORESTRY TO THE FARM AND HOME.

A. Conservation.

Recommended and approved management practices on existing woodlands are necessary to insure permanent soil, moisture and wild-life conservation. We should continue our long-time educational program to establish new plantations for timber production, wind-breaks, shelterbelts, gully control, and the restoration of eroded areas, to assist in the maintenance of soil and soil resources.

B. The farm enterprise.

Farm-forest management is inseparably linked with that kind of farm planning that has for its purpose -

1. The conservation of soil, water, and human resources.
2. The development of sound land use programs.
3. The economic organization and operation of the individual farm with due consideration of home values.
4. Stabilization of wood-using industries.

Extension foresters should cooperate with Extension representatives of other subject-matter departments in the development of well-rounded farm planning projects that have for their purpose the development by individual farmers of complete farm-management plans, to attain the foregoing objectives.



Sound farm-management practices including sound forestry practices require that, as a part of farm planning, pastured woodland be classified into one of two distinct classes; either it should be improved for woodland or improved for pasture.

C. Farm construction.

To prevent overcapitalization of the farm business that cannot be liquidated during the emergency, and also to prevent unnecessary drains on needed war materials, farm construction should not be encouraged during the war period except as an emergency measure to expand, repair, or replace farm buildings and equipment to meet the needs of the program for increased food production.

Close cooperation should be maintained between agricultural engineers and foresters, both Extension and research, on the various uses of native woods and structural designs to serve the most people effectively in meeting emergency needs in maintaining farm buildings and equipment.

D. Making the farm a better place on which to live.

The value of trees cannot be measured in dollars and cents alone. Native woodlands, farmstead windbreaks, shelterbelts, and other forest plantings have satisfying and stabilizing effects on the farm family. In times of uncertainty and stress, trees tend to create an environment that supports morale and develops an appreciation of the values of farm life.

III. METHODS AND PROCEDURES.

A. Marketing assistance.

Two groups need market information. These are (1) wood-using industries, particularly small sawmills, dimension mills, container plants, etc.; and (2) woodland owners. The first group needs information on products they can manufacture that will replace those previously made of materials that now are scarce. These mills can be called upon to make new types of containers for storing and transporting food, crates for shipping defense products, lumber for farm building and other farm uses. They also need information on the suitability of woods for various uses and on better manufacturing and seasoning methods.

The second group needs training in practical methods of determining what timber to cut, how to estimate and evaluate timber, and information concerning the making of sales agreements, available markets, current prices, and price trends. To meet the needs of these groups the following Extension procedure is recommended in areas where forestry is of major importance in the farm economy:

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Schools should be organized to train county agents and local leaders in the simple practices of measuring the diameters and heights of trees as a means of calculating their volume; and the proper methods employed in the selection, cutting, and efficient marketing of merchantable products. Such schools should be supplemented by local or countywide farm-forestry meetings. These local leaders should in turn hold neighborhood meetings to disseminate this information further.

County agents may if properly trained, conduct these training schools in certain areas without the aid of forestry specialists. Timber buyers and sawmill operators should be invited to receive and participate in the instruction of both the local leaders and woodland owners in matters pertaining to market requirements, market specifications, grades, and quality of sawlogs or timber products harvested. This training should be supplemented with price data as they become available.

In addition to price data a directory of markets and their requirements should be assembled and made available for wide distribution. Opportunity is offered at this time to establish cooperative marketing agencies in certain areas. This should contribute to better woodland-management practices, to more selective marketing, and to increased income from timber sales.

B. 4-H forestry projects.

4-H forestry projects are recognized by 4-H Club leaders as having significant values in furthering the ideals and objectives of club work. In a similar manner, foresters have recognized the importance of training farm young people in good forestry practices in the development of their forestry programs. This important group of young people will ultimately become farm operators and will in turn increase the number of operating farmers who may be expected to practice good forestry management.

4-H Club work in forestry and related subjects should continue to receive the full support of Extension foresters. The methods and technique used in developing the junior program should be carefully appraised by Extension foresters and 4-H Club agents in light of the present situation and the contribution this group can make to the total war effort.

C. Work with vocational agriculture.

There is also opportunity to further the adoption of farm-forestry practices through the training of teachers in vocational agriculture for their use in classrooms and in project work with farm boys enrolled in vocational agricultural classes.



D. Regulation.

Regulation dealing with actual forest-management practices is now being considered as a means of safeguarding the public interest.

To be fully effective, regulation must be in conformity with an overall national policy and uniform in its general objectives. The details of administration of a regulatory policy and specific technique applicable to the various subdivisions of the forest enterprise should vary in conformity with regional requirements and patterns of ownership.

Farm forestry is an important segment of the whole forest enterprise of the Nation. It has definite characteristics that distinguish it from the usual industrial forest holdings. Regulation will have to take these facts fully into consideration. On the other hand, farm holdings cannot wholly escape the impacts of the requirements of the public interest in regulation.

Farmers' acceptance of any form of forest regulation will require greatly intensified educational efforts on the part of the Extension Service. The experience gained as the result of imposing regulatory measures dealing with other kinds of farm practices, such as the eradication of diseases in plants and animals and in pest control, indicates some of the problems that will have to be met if farmers' support for and compliance with any regulatory measures are to be obtained.

Forest regulation can only succeed if this close relationship between education and regulation is kept clearly in mind and recognized by all concerned. Provision for the expansion of educational effort must be a planned part of any regulatory program, and should precede the enforcement of any regulatory measures.

E. Special procedures.

Increased demands for forest products and shortages of such materials as rubber, paper, and other supplies used in Extension work make necessary careful evaluation of ordinary Extension methods and the development of new techniques to reach all rural people more effectively. Special attention should be given to further development and use of local leadership, increased cooperation with commercial interests, preparation of practice guides and manuals, and greater attention to visual presentation and demonstrations.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. There is an urgent need at this time to protect timber resources, farm buildings, and crops essential to food production, against loss by fire. To this end the Extension Service should be authorized to take immediate steps to develop an adequate rural fire prevention and protection program.



2. Keeping farmers currently informed of market demands and trends is an important part of forestry Extension work, especially in this period of rapidly changing market conditions. It is recommended that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Forest Service, the Extension Service, and the State Agricultural Experiment Stations collaborate in the preparation and dissemination of Situation Statements and Forest Products Outlook Reports.
3. Chemicals for the preservative treatment of fence posts, farm timbers, etc., are necessary to production and storage of essential food and feed products. It is recommended that the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations take necessary steps to assure adequate supplies of these chemicals or suitable substitutes.
4. Keeping abreast of technical developments in the processing and utilization of forest products is a major problem of Extension foresters and their colleagues. It is recommended that a special 1-week course be arranged at the Forest Products Laboratory which may be attended by Extension foresters and agricultural engineers. Further, that the Federal Extension specialists collaborate with the Forest Service and State Agricultural Experiment Stations in making research findings quickly available to State specialists.
5. Federal Extension foresters can render a needed service to State Extension foresters by collaborating in the preparation of handbooks, manuals, practice guides, illustrative materials, and other teaching aids.
6. Providing professional county leadership through expansion of the county Extension staff by the addition of assistant county agents will multiply the effectiveness of Extension foresters and greatly speed up the adoption of recommended practices by farm people.

Conference Committee:

Paul E. Miller, Chairman,	E. G. Maxwell, Nebraska
Minnesota	F. B. Trenk, Wisconsin
M. L. Mosher, Illinois	John S. Thompson, North Dakota
M. J. LaRock, Wisconsin	J. L. Boatman, Washington, D. C.
R. C. Brundage, Indiana	Karl Knaus, Washington, D. C.
R. E. Hansen, South Dakota	A. M. Sowder, Secretary,
F. W. Dean, Ohio	Washington, D. C.

A motion was made, seconded, and carried that this report be accepted by the Central States Extension foresters.

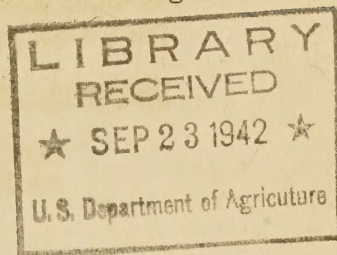


EXTENSION SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture and State Agricultural Colleges  
Cooperating

PROGRAM

CENTRAL STATES REGIONAL EXTENSION CONFERENCE  
ON FARM FORESTRY - MADISON, WISCONSIN  
February 12-14, 1942



Conference Theme: Adjustments in the Farm-Forestry Extension  
Program To Meet War Needs

- 0 -

Conference Committee:

Chairman:	Paul E. Miller	Minnesota
Secretary:	A. M. Sowder	U. S. Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C.
Foresters:	E. G. Maxwell	Nebraska
	J. S. Thompson	North Dakota
	F. W. Dean	Ohio
	F. B. Treck	Wisconsin
Agricultural Engineer:	M. J. LaRock	Wisconsin
Farm Management:	M. L. Mosher	Illinois
Marketing:	R. C. Brundage	Indiana
Soil Conserva- tionist	R. E. Hansen	South Dakota
Assistant 4-H Club Leader:	C. A. Rood	Michigan
District Agent:	H. L. Eichling	Iowa

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The Conference Committee will evaluate the discussions of the conference and present a suggested program for extension work in forestry for discussion at the Saturday-morning session. The secretaries will keep notes of the high lights of the discussions and make them available to the Committee.

This is a discussion conference. An extension forester has been selected to open each topic with a 10-minute presentation. All should be ready to participate in the discussion which follows.

Thursday, February 12, 9 a.m.

Chairman:	W. W. Clark	Wisconsin
Secretaries:	J. S. Thompson	North Dakota
	C. A. Rood	Michigan

Address - The Forest Job Ahead      E. I. Kotok, Assistant Chief,  
Forest Service

Topic 1. - Immediate Problems.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Relation to Food Production Program (forest production goals, farm construction, fuel, etc.) | James E. Davis, Illinois |
| b. All Rural Fire Prevention and Protection   | G. R. Ramsey, Iowa       |
| c. Overcutting Due to War Requirements (cantonnments, war industries, etc.)                     | T. E. Shaw, Indiana      |
| d. Effect on Conservation (windbreaks, shelterbelts, other planting, etc.)                      | R. C. Johnson, Kansas    |

1:30 p.m.

Chairman:	J. C. Spitler	Illinois
Secretaries:	P. O. Anderson	Minnesota
	H. L. Eichling	Iowa

Topic 2. - Problems of Farm Woodland Management in War Time.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Management Plans - The Woodland as a Part of the Farm Business | W. Ira Bull, Michigan    |
| b. Cutting Practices  | Roy M. Carter, Wisconsin |



c. Marketing (grades, P. O. Anderson, Minnesota  
price information,  
cooperatives, etc.)

d. Labor Clemens M. Kaufman, Minnesota

Friday, February 13, 9 a.m.

Chairman:	R. J. Baldwin	Michigan
Secretaries:	E. G. Maxwell	Nebraska
	R. E. Hansen	South Dakota

Topic 3. - Cooperation With Other Agencies.

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| a. Cooperative Agri-<br>cultural Planning<br>(immediate and long<br>time) | F. I. Rockwell, South Dakota |
| b. Cooperative Projects,  | J. L. Van Camp, Indiana      |
| c. Regulatory Activ-<br>ities   | F. B. Trenk, Wisconsin       |

1:30 p.m.

Work at the Forest Products Laboratory Relating to Wartime Production and Use of Timber on the Farm	F. B. Trenk, In Charge, Wisconsin
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Saturday, February 14, 9 a.m.

Chairman:	F. W. Dean	Ohio
Secretary:	A. M. Sowder	U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Report of Conference Committee	P. E. Miller
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CONFERENCE WHO'S WHO

Illinois

J. C. Spitler	Assistant Extension Director
M. L. Mosher	Farm-management specialist
James E. Davis	Extension forester
Lawson B. Culver	Extension forester
John P. Carroll	Extension forester

Indiana

R. C. Brundage	Marketing research
T. Edw. Shaw	Extension forester
J. L. Van Camp	Extension forester

Iowa

H. L. Eichling	District agent
G. R. Ramsey	Extension forester

Kansas

Truman G. Engelking	Extension forester
R. C. Johnson	Extension forester

Michigan

R. J. Baldwin	Extension Director
C. A. Rood	Assistant 4-H Club leader
W. Ira Bull	Extension forester
Roy E. Skog	Extension forester

Minnesota

Paul E. Miller	Extension Director
Parker O. Anderson	Extension forester
Clemens Kaufman	Extension forester

Missouri

L. E. McCormick	Extension forester
Calvin M. Bowen	Extension forester

Nebraska

Earl G. Maxwell	Extension forester
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North Dakota

J. S. Thompson	Extension forester
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Ohio

F. W. Dean	Extension forester
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South Dakota

R. E. Hansen	Extension soil conservationist
R. I. Rockwell	Extension forester



Wisconsin

W. W. Clark  
M. J. LaRock  
F. B. Trenk

Associate Extension Director  
Extension agricultural engineer  
Extension forester

Washington, D. C.

J. L. Boatman

Chief, Subject Matter Division,  
Extension Service

Karl Knaus  
Art Spillers  
A. M. Sowder

Field agent, Extension Service  
Extension forester  
Extension forester

Guests

Earle H. Clapp  
E. I. Kotok  
Jay Price  
Raphael Zon

Acting Chief, U. S. Forest Service.  
Assistant Chief, U. S. Forest Service.  
Regional forester, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Director, Lake States Forest Experiment Station.

J. A. Hall

Director, Central States Forest Experiment Station.



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